

and secure environment in which they can grow and develop;

Whereas approximately 520,000 children are currently under the care and guidance of foster parents—about 150,800, or 29 percent, of whom are children living in foster homes with extended family members who care for these children and provide them with a positive home environment; and

Whereas “National Relatives as Parents Day” is an appropriate occasion to recognize the dedication, compassion, and selflessness of extended family members who willingly assume the often thankless responsibility of providing a relative child with a family and home: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) designates August 1, 2000, as “National Relatives as Parents Day”; and

(2) requests that the President issue a proclamation calling on the people of the United States to observe “National Relatives as Parents Day” with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

Mr. ABRAHAM. Mr. President, today I rise to introduce my resolution which would recognize August 1st, 2000 as “National Relatives as Parents Day.”

Mr. President, last year the state of Michigan and its Governor, John Engler, declared August 1, 1999, as Relatives Raising Relative Children Day in order to recognize the enduring and valuable contributions of those individuals willing to raise relative children as their own sons and daughters. I believe that we should follow the example set by my home State and recognize all of our relatives raising relatives.

Mr. President, my resolution declaring August 1, 2000 as “National Relatives as Parents Day” provides the perfect opportunity to recognize and honor the dedication and compassion of relatives who willingly take on the often thankless responsibility of providing a relative child in need of a family and home.

Mr. President, there is little doubt that children are our Nation's most valuable resource. They are, quite literally, America's future. And, it is our most important responsibility as lawmakers and as citizens to protect and care for our most vulnerable charges.

Mr. President, there is also little doubt that the family plays a vital and irreplaceable role in providing young children with the secure and caring environment necessary to teach them the values integral to leading a happy, healthy and productive life. Mr. President, it is within the family that children best receive the special care and attention necessary for their proper development.

Unfortunately, not all children grow up in a healthy home environment. Too many children will suffer from child abuse or neglect, poor nutrition and insufficient child care, all of which jeopardize the well-being of a young child and his or her opportunity for a fulfilling and successful adulthood. Sadly, in the event that the family unit breaks down, the child cannot remain in his or her existing home situation.

Mr. President, I am pleased to note that there are many individuals willing

to open their hearts and homes to children whose families are in crisis. These special people play an indispensable role in helping children heal—providing children with a stable and secure environment in which they can grow and develop into successful adults.

Mr. President, approximately 520,000 children live with foster families—about 150,800, or 29 percent, of whom are children living with relatives who are willing to take in relative children, providing them with guidance and a caring and positive home environment. It is in honor of these individuals that I stand today, for without their selflessness, many of the close to 160,000 children would either remain in unhealthy and unsafe environments or be uprooted and placed in temporary group homes. Relatives who take on the responsibility of parents deserve special recognition for their long-lasting contributions to their children and to the larger community.

It is my hope that all of my colleagues will join with me in recognition of all of this country's relatives, who as parents, have had an incalculable positive impact in the lives of young children in need of a family and home.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 213—TO AUTHORIZE TESTIMONY, DOCUMENT PRODUCTION, AND REPRESENTATION OF EMPLOYEES IN THE SENATE

Mr. LOTT (for himself and Mr. DASCHLE) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

##### S. RES. 213

Whereas, in the case of *Bonnie Mendelson v. Delaware River and Bay Authority*, Civil Action No. 98-90-GSL, pending in the U.S. District Court for the District of Delaware, testimony has been requested from David P. Hauck and Julie B. Cardillo, employees of the Congressional Special Services Office, and Bonnie Powell, a former employee of the Congressional Special Services Office;

Whereas, pursuant to sections 703(a) and 704(a)(2) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978, 2 U.S.C. §§288b(a) and 288c(a)(2), the Senate may direct its counsel to represent employees of the Senate with respect to any subpoena, order, or request for testimony relating to their official responsibilities;

Whereas, by the privileges of the Senate of the United States and Rule XI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, no evidence under the control or in the possession of the Senate may, by the administrative or judicial process, be taken from such control or possession but by permission of the Senate;

Whereas, when it appears that evidence under the control or in the possession of the Senate may promote the administration of justice, the Senate will take such action as will promote the ends of justice consistently with the privileges of the Senate: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That David P. Hauck, Julie B. Cardillo, Bonnie Powell, and any other current or former employee of the Senate from whom testimony or document production may be required, are authorized to testify and produce documents in the case of *Bonnie*

*Mendelson v. Delaware River and Bay Authority*, except concerning matters for which a privilege should be asserted.

SEC. 2. The Senate Legal Counsel is authorized to represent David P. Hauck, Julie B. Cardillo, Bonnie Powell, and any other current or former employee of the Senate in connection with the testimony and document production authorized in section one.

#### AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

##### AFRICAN GROWTH AND OPPORTUNITY ACT

##### FEINGOLD AMENDMENTS NOS. 2427-2428

(Ordered to lie on the table.)

Mr. FEINGOLD submitted two amendments intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H.R. 434) to authorize a new trade and investment policy for sub-Saharan Africa; as follows:

##### AMENDMENT NO. 2427

Strike sections 111 through 114 and insert the following:

##### SEC. 111. ENCOURAGING MUTUALLY BENEFICIAL TRADE AND INVESTMENT.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) A mutually beneficial United States Sub-Saharan Africa trade policy will grant new access to the United States market for a broad range of goods produced in Africa, by Africans, and include safeguards to ensure that the corporations manufacturing these goods (or the product or manufacture of the oil or mineral extraction industry) respect the rights of their employees and the local environment. Such trade opportunities will promote equitable economic development and thus increase demand in African countries for United States goods and service exports.

(2) Recognizing that the global system of textile and apparel quotas under the MultiFiber Arrangement will be phased out under the Uruguay Round Agreements over the next 5 years with the total termination of the quota system in 2005, the grant of additional access to the United States market in these sectors is a short-lived benefit.

##### (b) TREATMENT OF QUOTAS.—

(1) KENYA AND MAURITIUS.—Pursuant to the Agreement on Textiles and Clothing, the United States shall eliminate the existing quotas on textile and apparel imports to the United States from Kenya and Mauritius, respectively, not later than 30 days after each country demonstrates the following:

(A) The country is not ineligible for benefits under section 502(b)(2) of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2462(b)(2)).

(B) The country does not engage in significant violations of internationally recognized human rights and the Secretary of State agrees with this determination.

(C)(i) The country is providing for effective enforcement of internationally recognized worker rights throughout the country (including in export processing zones) as determined under paragraph (5), including the core labor standards enumerated in the appropriate treaties of the International Labor Organization, and including—

(I) the right of association;

(II) the right to organize and bargain collectively;

(III) a prohibition on the use of any form of coerced or compulsory labor;

(IV) the international minimum age for the employment of children (age 15); and